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Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1884.

日七初月廿年申印

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PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000. INSTALLMENT RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES, 2,074,744.75 87,074,447.50

RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000. INSTALLMENT OF PREMIUM RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES, 1,063,361.66 \$4,003,361.66

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—A. P. McIVER, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. M. GROTE, Esq. A. GUINZBURG, Esq. H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq. W. KIRKWOOD, Esq. A. MCIVER, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. M. E. SAMSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, Thomas Jackson, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, Ewen Cameron, Esq. London Bankers—London and County Bank.

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LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 583

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs. STEPHENS & HOLMES having expired on the 31st March, 1884, I have this Day REMOVED my OFFICE to No. 18, BANBURY BUILDINGS, Queen's Road Central, opposite Pedder's Street.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS. Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 572

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A INTERIM BONUS of 15 % upon Contributions for the Year 1883 has this Day been declared.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the above OFFICE on and after the 10th Proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, April 26, 1884. 723

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE. I am hereby given that in accordance with Resolution No. 2 passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the City Hall on the 30th December, 1882, ALL SHARES NOT TAKEN UP, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th CALLS paid on or before the 30th JUNE next, will be disposed of by the Directors in such manner as in their discretion, they shall think best in the interests of the Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, April 24, 1884. 712

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Ports that he will RE-OPEN

THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are ROOMS suitable for either MARRIED COUPLES or SINGLE PERSONS.

The TABLE will be supplied with the BEST in the market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both in the Bar and Table, will be of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

Carrying out the business of taking Meals, such as TEFFINS and DINNERS, can have REQUIRING information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD, Proprietor. Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 708

Intimations.

PEAK CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the above CHURCH will be held in the LIBRARY of the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of MAY, 1884, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee of Management, passing Accounts, and electing a New Committee for the ensuing year. The Hon. TREASURER will be glad to receive, before the above date, ALL UNPAID Subscriptions for the Year 1883-4.

W. JENNINGS, Hon. Sec. d. Treasurer. Hongkong, April 28, 1884. 729

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THIS Company now grants passages THROUGH TO LONDON and MARSEILLE, including CONTINENTAL RAILWAY fares, at the same rate as for the route by sea to London, viz., \$380.

The fare to MARSEILLE is now similar to that charged to BRINDISI or VENICE, viz., \$355.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 13, 1884. 465

POET SIM & CO.'S PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION as supplied to

Her Majesty's Ships; The P. & O. S. N. Co.; The Douglas Steamship Company; The Japanese Government; Side Agents, China, Japan, and Manila, EDWARD GEORGE. Hongkong, January 31, 1884. 188

HOP SHING & CO., ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, &c., WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING this Day commenced BUSINESS, are ready to undertake Work of the above Descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERT European. Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1883. 611

DRY DOCK AND PATENT SLIP, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT DOCK and PATENT SLIP, at NAGASAKI, and are prepared to supply Tenders for the DOCKING, CLEANING, PAINTING, &c., of VESSELS. The ENGINE WORKS in connection with the DOCKYARD are under the direction of experienced ENGINEERS and possess all the necessary appliances for REPAIRS to SHIPS and MACHINERY.

HOLME, RINGER & CO. NAGASAKI, March, 1884. 645

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relations, of trust, &c., in addition to the depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten cent stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed to deposits on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositor must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business*, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fee by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 715

WITH Reference to the above, BUSINESS will be commenced on the 1st MAY, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 716

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GEORGE STAINFIELD, Proprietor. Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 708

716

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND OF

SPRING HOSIERY.

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS in SILK, THREAD, CRAPE and COTTON GAUZE.

NEW THREAD and COTTON HALF-HOSE.

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The New 'Climax' UMBRELLA, guaranteed to wear well.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SCOTCH WHISKY, a Very

Fine Old Spirit, in square bottles.

Hongkong, April 19, 1884. 679

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EX S.S. 'GLENOGLE.'

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.

NEW PATTERNS IN

ZEPHYR DRESS MATERIALS.

BLACK SPANISH LACE, ALL WIDTHS.

Sewing and Kitting Machines,

BY VARIOUS MAKERS.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Hongkong, April 24, 1884. 708

Intimations.

NOW ON SALE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY

IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT,

BY D. E. J. EITEL.

CROWN OCTAVO, pp. 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-K. \$2.50

Part II. K-M. \$2.50

Part III. M-T. \$2.00

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A Reduction of 10 per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of 10 or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kanghi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, an encyclopaedia, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purpose of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, January 15, 1883. 125

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BOOK OF SIMPLE SENTENCES in the

CANTONESE COLOQUIAL with Freo and Literal Translations; and Directions for Rendering English Grammatical Forms into Chinese and vice versa.—Price, \$2. Interned Copies, \$2.50.

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"The Sentences given appear to be well arranged."—*Ching Mai*. "Contains a wide range of subjects."—*Chinese Recorder*. "An extensive

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RACKER
C O M P A N Y ' S B I C U S T S i n 5 lb
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Soda BISCUITS.
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Small HOMINY.
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Prime LARD and BACON.

English BEEF Condensed MILK.

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Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

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Lunch HAM.

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Fresh OREGON SALMON.

Dried APPLES.

TOMATOS.

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Maple SYRUP.

Golden SHRUP.

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Assorted JELLIES.

Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.

600 lb. "

900 lb. "

1,200 lb. "

CORN BROOMS.

OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.

AXES and HATCHETS.

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PAINTS and OILS.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
S T O R E S,
including:

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

MINCEMEAT.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.

TESSONEA'S DESSERT FRUITS.

Pudding RAISINS.

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FINE YORK HAMS.

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CLARET.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, Pints & quarts.

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BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT.

SACCONI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

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SACCONI'S OLD INVALID PORT

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BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1 and 3-star Hennessy's BRANDY.

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Finest OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LIL WHISKY.

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Board's OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

Ross's LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

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MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER's and ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMEBRO and

SAYMORE, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

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SPICALLY SELECTED

C I G A R S.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, CASH and PAPER

BOXES, &c. Manufacturer's Prices

Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1943

Insurances.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship

Telmacus.

Captain JONES, will be

despatched as above at

Noon TO MORROW, the 2nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

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Hongkong, May 1, 1884. 742

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1730.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company are

prepared to grant INSURANCES on MARINE

RISKS to all parts of the World, at current

rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 355

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Marine Department.

Policies issued at current rates, payable either

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Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

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Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

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Life Department.

No. 6480.—MAY 1, 1884.

One of the Chinese theatrical troupe, says a San Francisco paper, appeared at the Oakland ferry yesterday afternoon to depart for Reno, Nev. The troupe comprised about a dozen Celibates and several express wagons of wardrobe and paraphernalia.

They were very much surprised when a deputy post-tax collector demanded \$2 each, to which request they refused to comply. The deputy levied on their baggage, upon which the heathen became very much incensed. At a late hour last evening the deputy was in possession of their baggage, the pagan players still refusing to pay the amount claimed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—T. A. Baldwin, the new City Engineer of Bradford, McKean county, is a native of Japan and the first man of his nationality to be chosen to a civil office in the United States. He is the son of a wealthy Japanese farmer, educated in this country, and was for three years chief engineer of the Union Pacific in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. There are only two other Japanese engineers in America.—S. Haraguchi, assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania road, and J. Konuru, a mining engineer in Montana—although there are about 300 of that nationality engaged in business in this country.

SUPREME COURT.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

Thursday, May 1.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF JAMES DANIEL WOODFORD, BANKRUPT.

To-day, this bankrupt came up for his last examination.

Mr C. Evans, appeared for one of the opposing creditors, Mr McGregor Smith, and Mr Caldwell appeared for the bankrupt. Several other opposing creditors were present, among them Mr A. F. Soares and Mr M. S. Collier. Mr F. G. Gades, also a creditor, also was present but did not oppose. The last named gentleman at first stated he would oppose if the majority of the creditors opposed. Mr Caldwell was on the side of the creditors opposed. Being naked by the Court what he intended to do, Mr Gades said he would not oppose.

Mr Ackroyd, the Official Assignee, reported on the state of the bankrupt's affairs. He said the liabilities were very heavy, \$37,000, and the assets almost \$1. A great many of the assets put down in the schedule were debentures, and only a very small amount indeed had been collected.

It was here stated that Mr Smith's claim amounted to \$5,112. Mr Soares had several claims amounting to \$1,000, and Mr Collier's claim amounted to \$452.

Mr Ackroyd said the bankrupt, who was adjudicated on his own petition on the 7th February, had, we still, an account in the name of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

In March, 1881, he entered into an arrangement, on behalf of himself, with Mr Edmund Sharp, for the purchase and sale of certain property. He stated that if the property had been sold at the price offered to them they would have realized a considerable profit. The property was not sold, and when the accounts were settled between them on the departure of Mr Sharp there was no profit to divide. The bankrupt at the time he began the speculation which led to his bankruptcy had no other property than his own situation.

Under these circumstances he speculated largely in Bank and other shares. In September 1883 he sold 300 Bank shares and 100 China Sugars. In November he bought 702 Hongkong Bank shares, value \$369,436.76.

Even at this time he was not successful, and, a fall having taken place in the market, having no resources and believing that the contracts which he had entered into were illegal and could not be enforced, he sold out, and when he found that he was not the case, but that he was liable in them, he sought the protection of the Court of Bankruptcy. His case is too flagrant for any excuse to justify.

Mr Ackroyd did not object to the bankrupt saying his last examination, but reserved pressing his last examination, but reserved to himself the right to oppose his discharge.

The bankrupt had stated at the first meeting that he had kept no books, and it was therefore impossible for him to give date and amounts.

Mr Evans said he did not think it necessary to say anything after Mr Ackroyd's statement, but he wished to examine the bankrupt on several points.

The bankrupt was then called, and, in answer to questions put to him, stated that his first speculation in shares took place in the month of September, when he sold 300 bank shares for the end of October, 100 for November and 100 for December. He sold them to Mr Soares under the name of Mr Bassa, of the house of Manila cigarshop. He was recommended to use Mr Bassa's name by Mr Soares, as he did not want his name to appear. He had Mr Bassa's consent to use his name. He did not know to whom he really sold the shares.

Laterly he found out he had sold 100 shares to Mr Leourne. He lost \$650 on the October transaction, and \$200 odds on the November transaction, but he won on the third transaction. He also sold 25 shares of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company. He did not lose on this transaction. He had no other speculations in September. Witness was then questioned as to what was his position before he began to speculate. His answer was rather confused. He said he was at that time indebted to the extent of \$1,000 by selling his house and garden at Wong Nei Chong and his house at Fung Gung. He could realize about \$3,000. At that time he had incurred considerable expense through his daughter's wedding. He went into the third speculation on the strength of a statement made to him by a reporter on the "Telegraph."

His Lordship:—Do you mean Hollander? He was the person who gave you this excellent advice for which you paid over \$600?

Mr Evans said his object in questioning Bankrupt on the point as to his position before he began speculating was to show that he was indebted to a much larger extent than \$1,000.

Bankrupt, however, maintained that after selling his property, he would have had \$2,000 to the good, which would have more than paid his debts. He though the could have got \$1,500 for the house and garden at Wong Nei Chong. He had an offer of \$3,000 some years ago. He was then examined as to his further transaction. He could not account for all the contracts. He bought the 702 Bank shares in November.

Question:—At the time you bought these shares did you think you ever heavily in debt?

Answer:—I never thought about it.

Do you remember asking Mr Smith to allow us to use his name to buy 100 sugar shares?—I do, but I do not remember his asking me if I was insolvent. I told him if there was any loss I would indemnify him.

I do not think it likely that he would ask me if I was solvent. I was well known,

I have been always trusted here for 28 years.

When did you give a bill of sale to the Bank for \$3,500?—When I got the money from Mr. Washington, the Chief Accountant. I told him I would give the Bank a bill of sale of my furniture if they would give me the advance. This was a voluntary offer on my part. I got authority to draw on the Bank to the extent of \$3,500.

You got a salary of \$300 a month—I have received \$160 a month since I became bankrupt; the other \$150 is taken by the Bank to pay up the \$3,500. There is no document to show it.

Mr Evans:—Perhaps, Your Lordship will make some order about the bankrupt's salary. The money should be paid to the Official Assignee.

Mr Ackroyd said he had not been able to find any authority.

Witness:—Mr Johnston asked me if I would be able to live on \$150 a month. I said it would be very difficult for me to do so, but I would try my best.

His Lordship:—Suppose you found it rather hard to live on \$300 a month. This number will be looked into by Mr Evans.

Mr Evans:—He lost the money through having to pay for the shares taken in his name.

Mr Ackroyd to Bankrupt:—You bought some shares for Mr Goudin. Do you know whether he had these shares?

Bankrupt:—I don't know whether he had these shares or not. The transaction was done through Mr Essex, broker.

When you went to buy these shares by advances and hundreds, did you ever think that you had no means to pay if there were losses on them?—It never came into my head.

It never came into your head that you might lose all your money into speculations in order to win?—Yes.

And if it should go up you would have pocketed the profits?—Yes.

But then if they went down you did not have a right to pay?—I could have paid them, but they went down so rapidly, and those advised about the matter by Hollander, I could have paid by borrowing money in sums of \$600, \$600 and so on and by selling my property.

Could you get in so that \$2,500 now to your credit?—No; I never tried.

Then you had no spare cash whatever in order to meet your losses, and you never thought of that when you purchased these shares?—No; considering that the broker ran after me like leeches.

Do you know that you purchased about half a million dollars?—No; I thought it was such an amount as that.

Mr Caldwell said this was his position before he began to speculate as to his position before he began to speculate, but he had further information was elicited, excepted, that he had been over \$1,000, had been over \$1,000.

Mr Caldwell:—I am in error. The bankrupt said the other day that he had been over \$3,500, not drawn from the bank in one sum, but in advances, and that the bill of exchange was given as a further security on one of the payments.

Mr Caldwell asked the bankrupt if it was a fact if a man was unable to carry out his contracts and did not return then that the law has full power over him.

The bankrupt said sometimes it did, and sometimes it did not.

His Lordship said Mr Jackson's advice in the letter he sent to the bankrupt was very clear. Mr Jackson said that the bankrupt, in his position as a Bank Official, compromised the Bank by his speculations. His Lordship thought Mr Jackson had a good right to say when a bank officer speculated to the extent of \$500,000.

Mr Caldwell:—Witness:—Besides having the house property you had your furniture in Bankrupt?—Yes, but in addition to the expenses I had some expenses connected with my wife, who got into trouble several times.

His Lordship to the bankrupt:—Do you mean to say that you never thought about the extent of your transaction when in November alone they amounted to over \$600,000? Do you mean to say you, whose specialty is figures, did not make a calculation of the extent of your doing?

Bankrupt:—I expected the shares to go up. It was on the advice of this man I did it.

His Lordship:—I must adjourn the case until I look through the papers which I have only seen for a few moments. I must say that wild speculations I cannot possibly conceive, especially in a skilled account and a bank officer, whose dealing were only in the shares of his own bank and who now puts it forward that he got his advice from a reporter who gets his information by going about the streets.

I must say to all the correspondence and ascertain if there is any justification for such hazardous speculations?

Case adjourned.

LEONG TSU SHAN, BANKRUPT: FINAL EXAMINATION.

In this case Mr. Ackroyd said the bankrupt had a very chequered career as a trader. None of the creditors had proved.

According to his schedule his debts amounted to \$4,250, while his assets amounted to \$2,400, all of which were irrecoverable.

He stated that he began business 25 years ago in Canton with T's, 2,000 which he had saved himself. Since then he had been a partner in four firms, all of which failed.

His last occupation was that of a broker. His principle was to get goods from foreign firms and sell them to Chinese, for whom he became responsible to the seller. His failure was caused by the non-payment of some of the goods he sold. His profit consisted in obtaining higher prices for the goods he took in sale.

As there was further explanation required from the bankrupt the case was adjourned to the 27th instant.

Mr Caldwell, who appeared for the bankrupt, said it was a question whether or not the bankrupt was simply an agent and not responsible.

The question was left undecided.

Police Intelligence.

At the Police Court to-day, a sciolite, named Tsu Akan, was convicted of stealing a fowl, valued at \$1.50, from the Royal Seaman's Club in Queen's Road, East. A previous conviction for larceny, for which he was sent to gaol for six months, was proved against the defendant, and he was now sentenced to undergo another six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Two Chinamen were found guilty of public gambling, by keeping an agency for the sale of the Tse-fu lottery tickets, at No. 17 Tack Lane, and were fined \$10 each, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

For petty larceny, two men were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour and a number of shopkeepers were charged by the Inspector of nuisances, with obstructing the public pathways by leaving their goods outside shop, and were fined, according to the law.

Mr Coleridge, who made Mary Anderson an offer of marriage and was refused. Mary is the son of Lord Coleridge.

A REPUTABLE SEALER.

St. John's, N. F., March 23.—This evening the steamer Aurora is just from the ice

fields with 2,800 prime seals worth \$20,000, all taken in five days. The voyage only lasted eighteen days. Other sealers were equally successful.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Ortao, March 28.—The Government will appoint a commission to investigate the question of Chinese immigration now existing British Columbia.

VESSEL ASHORE.

London, March 28.—The steamer *Balbec*, bound from Liverpool to Havre, is ashore at Lands End and full of water. All on board were saved by rocket apparatus.

THE FATE OF THE EMIGRATION.

London, March 21.—The prospectus of the Irish Land Company, popularly known as Parnell's Migration Company, has announced, the capital being fixed at £250,000. The first issue of stock will be £50,000. Parnell in Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Managing Director will be Prof. Baldwin.

EMERSON OF GERMANY'S BIRTHDAY.

London, March 22.—Spanish military officers and several other persons suspected of complicity in an attempt to bring about a revolution in Spain, have been arrested by the police.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

The following items are taken from the San Francisco papers brought by the American mail last night:

London, March 21.—A despatch to the Times from Khartoum, dated March 14th says: Six thousand rebels face the palace on the right bank of the Nile. They recently fired upon three hundred blacks sent down the river for wood, and killed one hundred of them. General Gordon stated that the garrison at Kesso is holding out strongly. General Gordon restricted himself to the defence of Khartoum, owing to the number of rebels.

The shahs of the Samar, Daniels, and Scouras tribes, who represent 5,000 people, living between Suakin and Kassala, have come in and promised to assist in the capture of Osman Digna, whose prestige has been destroyed.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

The Chinese "trader" cases have about run their course, for the present, at least, in the United States District Court. The record of the trials, which collectively have spread over several months of the Court's time, was yesterday noon given up as follows: Twenty Chinese were discharged; nine were found guilty, and were sentenced to 14 to 20 years' imprisonment.

The French Consul at Cairo has received a despatch from the French Consul at Khartoum saying that on March 4th General Gordon held a conference with the Consuls of Austria, Greece, and France, when he declared that he would be unable to defend the town against the tribes advancing from the north, south and west. He hoped that Zebor Pasha would arrive with help. In the meantime he has consulted the government of the town to three native nobles and the Sheik of Allah.

London, March 23.—Osman Digna is unaccounted for. It is reported that he has been captured by the rebels.

The expedition to release Halfaya consisted of 1,200 men in three steamers. The men were concealed in the holds to avoid the fire of the Arabs on the banks of the river. The expedition returned to Khartoum, having rescued the garrison, raised the siege and captured many cattle and arms.

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THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of China caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Twelfth Volume. The Review discusses those topics of special interest in the mind of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new department has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more general and useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and every effort is made to present a careful and copious record of Literature on China, etc., and to give critics on enclosing sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining and diffusing accurate students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies, *etc.*, whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Dr. Chalmers, Fitch, Brotherton, Hirth, and Hance, Professor George, and Messrs. Balfour, Watters, Stent, Dr. Macintyre, Groot, Jamie, Faber, Kosch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Pitton, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—*North Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

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"The publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Celestial Empire*.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*North China Herald*.

"The China Review" (September-October) fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes the publication and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsch, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1860. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-hun," and the Notes and Queries are as usually interesting."—*North-China Daily News*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China, and the Chinese, will do well to patronize."—*China Standard*.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Chong-fu founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which on "Our Chinese Cities in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—*H. K. Daily Press*.

Truth's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present number, we are intended to take a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed by late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review*, by persons highly creditable to their respectability and to some translations from Chinese novels and plays, and from both accurate and frank Chinese post-stationmen of the eleventh century. *Si tung-po*, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

NOW READY.

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Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of newspapers must be sent at Books and Patterns, per two ounces. Newspapers may be sent at Books and Patterns only, if the same be printed on one side only, and if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an act or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copies of bills, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

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